Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/monstratviamaddr00loth

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 02975 7207

Gc 974.402 B65Lot
Lothrop, Samuel Kirkland,
1804-1886.
"Monstrat viam."

Peter K. Dalton. Esq
with the respects of the
Ind.t Comp.y of Cadets.

"Monstrat Viam."

AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Independent Company of Cadets,

ON THEIR

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY,

OCTOBER 19, 1841,

AT THE CHURCH IN BRATTLE SQUARE.

BY REV. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP,
Chaplain of the Corps.

BOSTON:
JOHN H. EASTBURN, PRINTER.
1841.

"Monstrat Viam."

AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Independent Company of Cadets,

ON THEIR

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY,

OCTOBER 19, 1841,

AT THE CHURCH IN BRATTLE SQUARE.

BY REV. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP,
Chaplain of the Corps.

BOSTON:
JOHN H. EASTBURN, PRINTER.

1841.

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

Boston, October 23, 1841.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the Independent Company of Cadets, last evening, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to convey to the Rev. Mr. Lothrop the thanks of the Corps, for the interesting, patriotic, and eloquent Address delivered by him, on the occasion of their Centennial Anniversary, and to request a copy for the press.

We assure, you, Sir, we have great pleasure in being the organs through whom are conveyed these sentiments of the Corps, and in preferring their request, we remain,

Your very obliged friends and servants,

David S. Greenough,
Thomas Hughes,
Samuel N. Greene,
Christopher C. Chadwick.

To

Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop.

Boston, October 26, 1841.

Gentlemen,

Your communication of the 23d instant, I received yesterday. I am gratified that the Address, pronounced by me on their Centennial Anniversary, was received with approbation by the Independent Company of Cadets. Prepared at their invitation, it is cheerfully, at their request, submitted to their disposal.

With sentiments of personal regard, and sincere wishes for the continued honor and prosperity of your Corps, I remain, Gentlemen,

Your friend and obedient servant,

S. K. Lothrop.

To

D. S. Greenough,
T. Hughes,
S. N. Greene,
C. C. Chadwick,
} *Committee of the Independent Company of Cadets.*

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Independent Company of Cadets:

Had I not felt that there was strong propriety in your marking this day by more than ordinary observance, I should not have undertaken the duty, with which your favorable regard has honored me, of addressing you.

The anniversaries of a military company cannot usually be supposed to be subjects of much interest, beyond the circle of those who fill, or have filled its ranks. To such they are undoubtedly pleasant occasions, and, I am disposed to think, are not altogether useless or insignificant. They serve to keep wakeful and vigorous that *esprit de corps*, that interest and enthusiasm on the part of the members, which are essential to the company's continued existence, to its honorable character and standing among other similar associations. They have a direct tendency also to excite the kindly feelings and sympathies, to

strengthen and cement personal friendship, to bind the members together in the bonds of brotherhood, to fill the breast of each with a lively and fraternal interest in the prosperity and welfare of all.

And this latter tendency cannot fail to have some importance attached to it in the minds of all those, who take a comprehensive view of the causes which form national character, and determine national destiny. In this country we have done much to strip life of every thing joyous and gladsome, of every thing which publicly appeals to the social feelings, the higher principles and affections of our nature. Life with us has become one long day of work, of toil and care, only interrupted at times by some stormy political contest, which engenders strife, bitterness, ill blood, and serves to alienate rather than bind us closer together as fellow citizens and fellow men. We have few occasions, on which any portion of the people assemble and heart meets heart warmly and frankly; few occasions, on which selfishness is lost sight of and forgotten in the impulses of a generous and noble sympathy; few occasions, on which men associate for any other purpose than that of making a thrifty and unsanctified despatch in getting rich. We have few institutions, or celebrations of any kind, which bring men together in a way or for

a purpose, which makes them feel more kindly disposed towards each other, which tends to enlarge the heart and fill it with generous attachments, inspire it with more of magnanimity and disinterestedness, a disposition to love and a readiness to serve its country and its fellow men. Whatever does this, however slightly, whatever has an influence to draw the individual out of himself, to counteract that *selfishness*, which the very freedom of our institutions, inviting every man to climb as high as he can, tends to engender, whatever multiplies the pleasant associations of life, and draws closer around the memory and the heart the ties of country, and citizenship, and humanity, cannot fail, in the judgment of the wise moralist and patriot, to be regarded as of some value and importance.

It is these considerations, that have ever induced me to look with some favor and interest upon the anniversary celebrations of our military companies, notwithstanding the evils of extravagant expenditure and excess of indulgence, which there is sometimes occasion to regret as incidentally, though not necessarily, connected with them.

But there are circumstances, which give a more than ordinary interest to the anniversary you this day celebrate. Your association now completes its cen-

tury, and may henceforth take its rank among the *ancient institutions* of our community. It has outlived the temporary causes of favor or necessity that called it into existence, and may claim the privilege of established and prescriptive regard. Whatever has endured thus long can seldom fail to attract a measure of public attention. Time invests it with interest. Undoubtedly many reverence what is old and long established, merely because it is old and long established, not from reason but from prejudice, from an exaggerated confidence in the wisdom of their fathers, and an unfounded persuasion of present degeneracy. Yet there is a reverence for the past which all wise men have cherished, and in so doing have but obeyed the dictates of nature. A rude stone, set by the road-side to guide the traveller on his way, if it be covered with the moss of ages, and bear, just legible upon its surface, a date which tells of generations long since departed, is viewed with reverence, and awakens grave and thoughtful emotions,—and that feeling, which prompts us to regard with respect and veneration the living monuments of the past, the institutions that connect us by unbroken ties with the generations that have preceded us, is as rational and proper, as it is natural and instinctive.

But in addition to the circumstance, that it now completes its century of duration, the origin and character of your corps, the rank assigned it by its organization, the relation it sustains by prescription and usage to the Chief Magistrate of the State, and its consequent intimate connexion with many of our most distinguished men of past and present generations, and with some of the most important events in the history of the Commonwealth,—these things conspire to invest its centennial anniversary with an interest, which might not otherwise be felt. I am confident, therefore, that I cannot better meet this occasion, than by making it my first object to present a brief outline of some of the principal events in the history of the Cadets.

It would be interesting to trace the whole military history and legislation of our State, from the Law of the Old Colony, which established "a military discipline to be erected and mayntained by the Towns of Plimouth, Duxburrow and Marshfield," and ordered "that the exercise be alwayes begun and ended with prayer."* But it would carry us over too wide a field. I confine myself to what relates especially to the Cadets.

* Brigham's Plymouth Colony Laws, p. 325.

In 1741, William Shirley was appointed Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Shortly after his accession to office, he had occasion to visit the Governor of the neighboring Colony of Rhode Island, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between that Province and the old Colony of Plymouth, which had been annexed to Massachusetts, under the charter of 1692. A number of young gentlemen, under the command, and at the instigation of Col. Benjamin Pollard, volunteered to attend him on this expedition as a military escort. Their services were accepted, and they escorted the Governor to the boundaries of the State. While on this expedition, they formed the determination of organizing a permanent military corps, to act as an escort, or bodyguard to the Commander in Chief. On their return to Boston they presented a petition to this effect, which was granted, and the Independent Company of Cadets incorporated.

The original commission to the first Commander reads as follows:—

"*Province of the Massachusetts Bay.*

"William Shirley, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, &c.

"To Benjamin Pollard, Esq. *Greeting.*

"By virtue of the Power and authority in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission to me, Granted to be Capt. General, &c. over this his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, aforesaid, I do by these presents, (Reposing Especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct,) constitute and appoint you, the said Benjamin Pollard, Esq., to be a Captain of a Company of sixty-four young Gentlemen, to be by you Inlisted in the aforesaid Province, hereby named 'The Independent Company of Cadets.'

"And in consideration of the Dignity of the said Company, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Benjamin Pollard, to be and to hold the Rank of a Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Militia within this Province, and to Roll on Duty, in the Field and in Garrison, or otherwise with all Lieutenant Colonels of Horse or Foot, according to the date of your Commission.

"You are therefore Carefully and Diligently to Discharge the Duty of a Captain in leading, ordering and Exercising said Company in Arms, both Inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline.

"Hereby commanding them to Obey you as their Captain, and yourself to Observe and Follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me or the Commander in Chief for the time.

"Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Boston, the sixteenth day of Oct., In the Fifteenth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second, Anno-Domini 1741.

W. Shirley."

This was the origin of the Independent Company of Cadets. It will be seen from this Commission, that it was strictly the Governor's Company, or body-guard, and was subject only to the orders of its own Colonel, and such instructions as he should from time to time receive from the Commander in Chief.

Of its history from its formation to the year 1786, a period of thirty-five years, little can be accurately ascertained, as its records were, either lost during the troubles of the Revolution, or destroyed by a fire which occurred in State Street, in 1800.

It is well known, however, that Col. Pollard, the first Commander of the Cadets, was at this time a distinguished citizen of Boston, that he exercised a commanding influence, and possessed great energy of character. He was subsequently, in 1744, High Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, and in that capacity he impressed, by order of the Governor, the small arms and bayonets, to the number of two hundred and fifteen, belonging to the town, for the use of the intended expedition against Cape Breton. It does not appear, however, that he deserted his civil office to take part in the perils of that expedition, or to share in the triumphant success with which it was crowned; for, in the month of June of that year, he asked and obtained leave of the Selectmen of the town of Boston, "to meet in Faneuil Hall, in order to learn the exercise of the Firelock to a number of gentlemen, who had formed themselves into a Company of Cadets." How long he continued in command of the Cadets, or what was the condition of the Company under him, cannot now be ascertained. From the charac-

ter of Col. Pollard, however, so energetic and influential, from the executive favor and patronage which Governor Shirley was evidently disposed to bestow, and did bestow upon the Company in the rank assigned to its officers, from the ambition consequently excited in the breasts of its members, and from the fact, to be gathered from the Records of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, that the formation of the Cadets lessened the number of admissions to their ranks,—from these circumstances it may reasonably be inferred, that the Company immediately assumed a position and character, worthy of the purpose for which it was formed, and of the honorary rank with which it was clothed.

This character, we may presume, was sustained for several years, under commanders whose names are now lost. It certainly was sustained to as late a period as 1765; for in August of that year, when, impatient under repeated acts of oppression and tyranny, some of the citizens of Boston made a riotous attack upon the stamp office, and subsequently assaulted the house of Lieut. Governor Hutchinson, the Cadets were ordered out for the preservation of peace and order, and were on duty under arms for several successive nights. A few years subsequent to this, however, in 1771, the Company appears to have been under a

cloud, for a short time at least. In March, of that year, Ex-Governor Shirley died, and the escort duty at his funeral solemnities was performed by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In some manuscript notices of the corps, prepared by one of its late distinguished Commanders,* I find it inferred from this circumstance, that the Independent Cadets were probably at this time not in a condition to perform an escort service,—were destitute either of officers, or of the requisite number of men to form a parade. This inference, however, does not seem to me the probable one. As the Independent Company of Cadets was formed under the auspices of Gov. Shirley, as it originated in a desire to render him service and honor befitting his station, it would certainly have been appropriate to assign to that Company the duty, and accord to it the honor of escorting his remains to their last resting place. But the fact, that they neither discharged the duty, nor enjoyed the honor, will not, I think, justify the conclusion that they were in so poor and feeble a condition as to be incapable of the one, or unworthy of the other. The circumstances of the times are certainly opposed to this supposition. It was a troubled period. The

* I here acknowledge, generally, my indebtedness to this manuscript for many facts in relation to the early history of the corps.

storm of the revolution was gathering thick and fast. The administration of Gov. Bernard was but a continued series of aggressions on his part, and, through their representatives, of resistance or remonstrance on the part of the people,—the one being determined to support the dignity and authority of the parent government, and exercise power by virtue of the royal prerogative,—the other to maintain their chartered privileges, their rights as freeborn subjects of Great Britain, and that liberty, which they felt was derived from a higher source than even Great Britain,—from God and nature.* The contest was continually growing more threatening in its aspects, the pretensions on the one side more arrogant, and the spirit of liberty and opposition on the other more resolute and determined. The events of every year made it evident, even to the least discerning, that the question of freedom or ignoble servitude must, sooner or later, in some way be determined between the colonies and the mother country. In such a state of public affairs, the importance of organization and discipline in the militia of the Province must have been sensibly felt by the people themselves. In fact, in 1769, efforts were made in the House of Representatives to have a more efficient organization of

* Bradford's History of Massachusetts.

the militia. A request to this effect was made to Gov. Bernard, but he paid no attention to it. It is scarcely probable, therefore, that during this period any military company, in existence and regularly organized, would have fallen into such a decayed and feeble condition, as to be incompetent to an escort service. It is certainly not probable that the Cadets, which numbered among its officers such men as John Hancock, and among its members many other kindred spirits, would have been thus reduced. I rather incline to the opinion, therefore, that the real cause, why the Cadets were not detailed for service at the funeral of Ex-Governor Shirley, was, not that they were not strong enough in numbers, but that they were too strong in the spirit of liberty and opposition to executive encroachments. John Hancock was at this time, and had been for two or three years, Major of the Company. It is very clear, from the history of the period, that he had made himself obnoxious to Gov. Bernard and Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson, for his liberal principles. The character and principles of a corps may, to a good extent, be judged by the character and principles of its officers. And if this criterion of judgment be not allowed, we have yet other evidence, that at this period the members of the Cadets,

as a body, were not behind their officers, in resistance to the arbitrary spirit and encroachments of the royal government; for in 1769, when there was considerable contention, between the citizens of Boston and the Governor, respecting the Commissioners of the Customs, then recently appointed, the Cadets took part with the citizens. These Commissioners were very unpopular, and had so excited the indignation of the people, by the arbitrary and rigorous manner in which they exercised their power, that the Selectmen declined inviting them to civic festivals, such as the annual dinner at the visitation of the schools, &c. The Governor, on the contrary, invited them to join in the procession on election day, and dine with him and the Council. This gave such offence, that a meeting of the Cadets was called, and a large majority of them voted, or determined to pay their fine, rather than turn out to escort a procession, in which these gentlemen were included. This proceeding occasioned no little ill feeling and contention between the Governor and the Cadets, the particulars of which, however, cannot now be accurately ascertained. There is evidence that Lieut. Col. Joseph Scott, who from some cause was very unpopular, either resigned, or was dismissed, about this time, and that in his

place, John Hancock was chosen Commander of the Cadets.* This office he did not then accept; as

* This evidence is presented in the following communication, for a copy of which I am indebted to Rev. Dr. Palfrey. The original he found among his grandfather's papers, who was at the time a member of the Cadets.

"*To His Excellency*, FRANCIS BERNARD, ESQ., *Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Vice Admiral of the same:*

"May it please your Excellency,

"It was with the greatest Grief and Concern that your Company of Cadets Received your Excellency's Message, communicated to them by Lieut. Col. Scott, as it implies a heavy Charge against them, which they are conscious of having never deserv'd, neither are they sensible of having ever wilfully given any occasion of offence to your Excellency by word or deed.

"The approbation with which the Conduct of this Company has hitherto been honour'd by your Excellency, leads them to think that nothing less than the wilful malicious Misrepresentations of some Person or Persons who are Enemies to your Excellency and the Company, could induce you to entertain the least thought of disaffection in the Company. So far the Contrary, that they beg leave to assure your Excellency, that the greatest Unanimity prevails among the Company, join'd with the most sincere Respect for your Excellency's Person and Administration.

"They beg leave further to add, Sir, That notwithstanding the attempts of a few to scatter the seeds of dissention and promote a Spirit of disaffection among them—That they stand firm in their principles of obedience to the Commander in Chief, and have the highest sense of the Experience and propriety of Military Subordination, of which they flatter themselves they have heretofore given your Excellency many Convincing Proofs.

"In order therefore still to preserve that Harmony and good Order which has hitherto subsisted in the Company, and to remove all obstructions which may be likely hereafter to impede the same, The Company have (agreeable to their ancient Privilege) Unanimously proceeded to the choice of John Hancock, Esq. to be their Lieut. Colonel in the Room of Joseph Scott, Esq. who, by his repeated ill treatment of the Company and his negligence of, and inattention to Military Duty, has render'd himself so obnoxious as to threaten the total dissolution of the Company should he be continued in the command. They have likewise made choice of Mr. Thomas Waldo to be Major, in the Room of John Hancock, Esq.

"We therefore, a Committee from the Company, do present the said John Hancock, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Waldo to your Excellency for your approba-

there is extant a letter* from Gov. Bernard to him, dated in 1769, reprimanding him for not accepting his commission of Lieutenant Colonel, and for his prominent opposition to himself and his measures. The probable presumption therefore is, that at the time of Gov. Shirley's funeral, the Executive, for whose honor and service the Cadets were originally organized, whose office and person they were ready in their military capacity to protect, but whose measures, as citizens and representatives, they felt bound to oppose, did not entertain for the Company any very favorable regard; and that the order, which assigned to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery a duty more appropriately devolving on the Cadets, was given and intended as a slight and rebuke to the latter.†

tion. And in behalf of the Company do most humbly pray that your Excellency would be pleas'd to approve of their Choice, and grant them your Commission accordingly.

"We have the honour to be,
With the most profound Respect,
May it please you Excellency,
Your Excellency's most obedient and
Most devoted Servants,
THE COMMITTEE."

* This letter is in the possession of Alden Bradford, Esq., a gentleman, whose interest in and knowledge of the history of the period are alike conspicuous.

† It has been suggested to me, that the real cause of the Cadets not being ordered on this service is to be found in the circumstance, that Gov. Shirley did not die in office, as it is not etiquette for the Governor's Guards to per-

But from whatever cause the Cadets were not ordered out at the funeral of Gov. Shirley, it is clear, from subsequent events in the history of the Company, that they were not at this time feeble or insignificant, but on the contrary, both as individuals and a body, took a decided stand, and acted a not unimportant part, in opposition to the Royal Governor. In 1772, John Hancock, for some time Major, was elected Commander of the Cadets, and commissioned by Gov. Hutchinson, with whom his military were probably not much more amicable, than his civil relations. There are no accounts, however, written or traditional, of any action of the Cadets during Hutchinson's administration, with the exception that they performed escort service at the funeral of Lieut. Gov. Oliver, on the 9th of March, 1774—a respect, Col. Hancock said, they paid to the office, and not to the man, who was "a notorious tory."

On the 19th of May, 1774, Gov. Gage, who had been appointed his successor, arrived at Boston, from New York. He landed at Long Wharf, where he was received by the Cadets, under Col. Hancock, and escorted to the Council Chamber. It had been

form escort service at the funeral of any but an acting Governor. This is an important suggestion ; but it does not entirely meet the case, as this etiquette has not always been observed. The Cadets were the escort at the funeral of Samuel Adams, who did not die in office.

customary, since the institution of the Cadets, for each successive Governor to present the Company a standard, having on one side the arms of the Province, and on the other the family arms of the Governor. Gov. Gage, in compliance with this custom, presented the Company a standard, and was evidently disposed at first to regard the Company with favor. He hoped, perhaps, that he might win its Commander from the principles and policy to which he was attached, and make him and his Company the abettors and supporters of his measures. This disposition and this hope, if cherished, were necessarily of short duration. Gov. Gage soon perceived that Hancock, who had been repeatedly elected Counsellor, and as often rejected by the Governor, was strongly entrenched on the popular side of the controversy, that he was a zealous friend and earnest advocate of the liberty of his country, that his influence was great, and would be increased by any elevated office or station he might hold. On the 10th of August, therefore, not three months after his arrival in Boston, he abruptly informed Col. Hancock, that he had no further need of his services as Captain of the Governor's Company of Cadets, and dismissed him from that command. The letter from his Secretary, conveying this dismission, was laid before the

Cadets on the 15th of that month. They immediately appointed a Committee, who, in obedience to their votes, waited upon the Governor, returned to him the standard he had presented, and informed him that they regarded the dismission of their first officer equivalent to disbanding the corps,—that from the day of the removal of Col. Hancock from his command, they no longer considered themselves as the Governor's Independent Company of Cadets. The Governor received the returned standard; but made no other reply, or explanation to the Committee, than that Col. Hancock had used him ill, had not treated him with that respect, which was due to the Governor of the Province, and that had he known their intention, he would have prevented its execution, by disbanding them himself. In what consisted the ill treatment and want of due respect, on the part of Col. Hancock, is not specified. It probably was only a want of such servile submission, as the despotic temper of Gov. Gage required. Col. Hancock seems to intimate this, when, in a reply to an address made to him at this time by the Cadets, expressive of their high sense of his patriotism and of their personal regard for him, he says, "I shall ever be ready to appear in a public station, whenever the honor or the interest of the community calls me, but

shall always prefer the retirement of a private station, to being a tool in the hand of power to oppress my countrymen." In this reply also, after alluding to the interest he felt in the encouragement of military knowledge in the Province, he expresses the belief, that the Cadets had greatly contributed to this object, by their example and the deserved reputation, which they had acquired. This opinion was not the pardonable partiality of its Commander ; for in Sanderson's Biography, the corps, as it paraded at the funeral of Lieut. Gov. Oliver, on the 9th of March, 1774, is described, as "composed of some of the most respectable inhabitants of Boston, their uniform magnificent, and their dexterity in martial exercises such, as had excited the praises of the *British Army*." This would hardly have been the description of the corps, had it, three years previous, been so reduced in officers or men as to be unfit for service or parade. We may presume therefore, that from its commencement up to this time, a period of more than thirty years, the Company was prosperous, held in honorable estimation by the community, and at all times ready and equal to any service, upon which the Commander in Chief might order it, consistently with the chartered privileges and rights of the citizens. And the prompt manner, in which they resisted the arbitrary act of the

"Military Governor" in dismissing Col. Hancock, was an evidence that any service, inconsistent with those rights and privileges, they would not have rendered.

On the abrupt discharge of Col. Hancock from his command, the Independent Company of Cadets was virtually disbanded; yet it can hardly be considered as extinct. The tie, which had bound the members, was not altogether severed, but only loosened during the stern struggle of the Revolution, and the general confusion in which all things were involved, while the country was passing "from impending servitude to acknowledged independence." During a portion of this period, indeed, the corps was in an organized condition, and engaged in actual service; for immediately after the evacuation of Boston, in 1776, a large portion of its former members were organized under the name of the "Independent Company," and commanded by Henry Jackson, he bearing a Colonel's commission. In 1777, this Company joined the two continental regiments and a corps of artillery, that marched to Providence, on a call for aid from the Governor of Rhode Island. And again, in 1778, they marched to Rhode Island, under the command of Col. Hichborn; but whether they were engaged in the action with the British, near Newport, cannot

be confidently determined. This "Independent Company," as it was named, may with propriety be considered a continuation of the Cadets, in as much as a portion of its members were the same persons, and the same peculiarity prevailed in its organization,—its commanders having the rank and commission of Lieutenant Colonels. It was so considered also, in 1786, when the present Company was chartered. In one of the papers of the day, it is stated, referring to its reorganization, "such a company existed, under the command of Gen. Jackson and Col. Hichborn, and, under the last, did duty in Rhode Island during the last war." How long this "Independent Company" continued in an organized and serviceable condition is uncertain. It probably survived until the peace of '83, when, in common with all the volunteer companies and regular militia, it fell into neglect and decay. This was natural. The great contest was ended,—freedom and independence were secured,—an honorable peace had been obtained,—and the people, exhausted by the long and weary, though triumphant, struggle against fearful odds, through which they had passed, were glad to turn their attention from military affairs, to the enjoyment of the blessings they had secured, and to the proper adjustment of their internal civil institutions and social relations:

In their interest upon these matters, they forgot the means which had obtained these blessings, and yet needed to be cherished for their defence and security. So great was the neglect of all military organization, that at the General Election in May, 1786, the Columbian Centinel of that date remarks, that the town of Boston could not furnish twenty-five men as an escort to the executive branch of the government, and was destitute of a single commissioned officer. This state of things, however, was soon remedied, and among the first movements to effect it, was that made by those who interested themselves in the reorganization of the Independent Company of Cadets, and procured the charter of the present Company. This reorganization had the same purpose in view, and was made under circumstances somewhat similar to its original formation, in 1741. On the occasion of Gov. Bowdoin's annual visit to Cambridge, on Commencement day, which then occurred in July, a number of young gentlemen in Boston formed a volunteer cavalcade, and escorted him to the colleges, and on his return to Boston. While on this duty, they determined to reorganize the Independent Company of Cadets, and, like their fathers in '41, to form a corps ready at all times to serve as an escort and guard of honor to the Commander in Chief, and

"for any duty to which the calls of honor and their country might summon them." In pursuance of this purpose, meetings were held on the 27th of July and subsequently, and active measures taken to organize and discipline the corps. Samuel Bradford was chosen Commander, at the first meeting. On the 28th of August the other officers were chosen, and a Committee appointed to wait on Gov. Bowdoin, request of him their commissions, and ask his interest and influence with the General Court in procuring for them a charter. On the 17th of October ensuing, the Legislature being then assembled in extra session, the following resolves passed both Houses, and were approved by the Governor.

"On the petition of Samuel Bradford and others,

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to Commissionate the officers of the Independent Company of Cadets, in Boston, with the following Rank, viz.: The Captain with the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and the Lieutenant and Ensign with the Rank of Major.

"*Resolved*, That the said Company of Cadets be and hereby are entitled to an Adjutant, and that the Governor be and hereby is authorized to Commissionate the said Adjutant with the Rank of Captain."

The Company had previously determined, and had been making preparations, to have their first uniform parade on the 19th of October, in commemoration of an event, which terminated the great contest of the

revolution, the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army to the American forces. It appears from the Records, so zealous were the Company in preparing for parade on that day, that for some weeks previous they met, as often as two or three times a week, on the Common, for drill and exercise, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and on these occasions *had full ranks.* On the 19th of October, 1786, the Company made its first public appearance, and, in the language of the Centinel, of that day, "exhibited to a prodigious concourse of people a most brilliant parade." Gov. Bowdoin, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, the Adjutant General, and several members of the Council, reviewed the corps, addressed them in a spirited speech, and presented them with a standard, having on one side His Excellency's arms, and on the other the arms of the Company, viz. a star, and the motto, "Monstrat Viam."

On the 26th of October, a few days after this parade, and just three months from the first efforts in relation to the reorganization of the corps, Col. Bradford received the following order:—

"Boston, Oct. 28th, 1786.

"Sir,—You are hereby ordered, to hold the Company under your Command, in readiness to march, on the shortest notice, with arms, ammunition and provision, according to Law. Should

it be expedient to march, you will receive the necessary orders from Major Gen'l Brooks, under whose immediate Command you'll consider yourself, till the object for which you are now destined is accomplished.

JAMES BOWDOIN."

It will be remembered that at this time, the summer and autumn of 1786, the State of Massachusetts was on the verge of anarchy and civil war. The people, burdened with heavy taxes, levied to meet the payment of the large public debt of the State, oppressed by their personal debts, and harassed by the legal processes, to which creditors had recourse in order to collect their demands, had held conventions in several of the counties, passed seditious and threatening resolutions, denouncing the courts of law as engines of oppression, and in some cases had riotously assembled, and prevented the opening of the courts and the usual process of business. The condition of the State was disastrous in the extreme. It is not surprising, that a disposition to resist the lawful and established authorities should have been manifested. We can only wonder now, that this disposition was not accompanied with more of concert, violence and determination. The history of that period is on the whole honorable to Massachusetts, a noble evidence of the self-command, the respect for the laws, and the perseverance under dif-

ficulties, which have ever distinguished her citizens. All the sacrifices and efforts she made in the revolution, all the indomitable energy and perseverance she displayed, in some of the darkest hours of that dark struggle, do not redound more to her glory, than this victory over herself which she achieved in 1786 and '87. The measures and policy of Gov. Bowdoin, in relation to these difficulties, are acknowledged, I believe, to have been marked by a wise forbearance and a prudent precaution, by as much decision and energy as the character and condition of the people would permit. It being reported that the court, which was to hold its term at Cambridge, in November, would be interrupted and its proceedings prevented by insurgents, or as they ought rather to be called perhaps, the discontented from the counties of Middlesex and Worcester, Gov. Bowdoin ordered three regiments of Militia to hold themselves in readiness to march, if directed, and placed them under the command of Major General Brooks. It was for this service, that the Cadets were detailed by the order above recited, as were other companies from Suffolk.

These troops assembled at Cambridge, in obedience to orders, on the 12th of November, and were reviewed and addressed by the Governor. On this occasion the Cadets appeared with full ranks, and a

large number of volunteers in half uniform. It is said, that at this review an altercation took place, between Col. Bradford and Major Bell, who commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, as to which of their respective companies should have precedence. I have not been able to find direct evidence of such altercation. If it arose, however, it must have been settled in favor of the Cadets, as the orders of Adjutant Gen. Hull were for "the Cadets to form on the right of the line, and Col. Bradford to have command of the advance corps." On the 29th of the same month, Col. Bradford received orders to assemble his company at Groton, to assist the Sheriff of Middlesex in arresting Col. Shattuck, a leader of the discontented in that county. The Cadets left town for the purpose, but before the arrival of the entire company, Col. Shattuck had been arrested. The wound, by which he was disabled,—and consequently taken prisoner, is said to have been inflicted by Fortesque Vernon, a member of the Cadets. The Cadets, also, participated in the guard duties, which were several times instituted and performed in Boston and its vicinity, during the winter of 1786 and '87.

From the time of its reorganization to 1795, the Corps continued under the command of Col. Bradford, who must be well remembered by some

who hear me, as a gentleman of distinguished worth, eminent for the virtues that adorn the character of the citizen and the christian. One incident, the first and the last of its kind in the history of the Cadets, occurred during this period. It might have been presumed that Gov. Hancock, who commanded the Independent Company of Cadets before the Revolution, would have felt an interest in the revival and reorganization of the corps, and would have exerted his private and official influence in its favor. The contrary however appears to have been the case. The real cause of this is presumed to have been, not any dislike he felt for the corps, but his jealousy of Gov. Bowdoin, under whose auspices it was reorganized. This seems probable from the general order he issued, on his accession to office in '97, requiring all "family arms" to be expunged from the standards of the militia,—which was a general order for a particular purpose, viz. to remove the Bowdoin arms from the Standard of the Cadets. However, there was a propriety in this, as the "family arms" of a Governor, painted upon the standard of one of our military companies, is not in keeping with our republican institutions. But whatever may have been the cause, Gov. Hancock never looked upon the Cadets with favor, and, in 1792, ordered

out the Fusiliers, as the escort of the Government on the day of General Election,—an example, however, which has never been followed by any of his successors in the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth. His conduct, in this particular, appears in unfavorable contrast with that of Gov. Gerry, in 1810 and '11, who is understood to have been importuned by his political friends, in consideration of the different politics of the two companies, to call upon the Fusiliers, and not the Cadets, for escort service on Election Day; but Gov. Gerry declined doing so, on the ground that he had nothing to do with the political opinions of the Cadets, and that so long as they discharged, faithfully and acceptably, the duty they undertook at their organization, they were entitled to be retained as the Governor's body-guard. It deserves to be stated, however, as an evidence of the tact and gentlemanly bearing of Col. Bradford, that he so acted, on the occasion referred to, as to make it redound to the honor of the Cadets, and reinstate them in executive favor. By his order, the officers of the corps assembled at the church, received the Governor, on his entrance, with a military salute, and remained standing till he took his seat. It is said, by those who remember the scene, that the unexpected compliment somewhat disconcerted his Ex-

cellency. However, he spoke to them after the service, and invited them to dine with him that day, which they declined, but proposed to wait upon him after dinner, which they did. The next year, '93, Gov. Hancock ordered the Cadets to the customary escort duties, on Election day and the 4th of July. On the 3d of October, '97, the Cadets offered their services to Congress, as a part of the 80,000 men to be held in readiness to coöperate with the army under the command of Gen. Washington, in the anticipated war with France. The only other important event, which occurred in the history of the corps during the last century, was, that on the 13th of November, 1799, orders were issued separating the Company from the Brigade, and placing it on the footing of a divisionary corps, subject only to the orders of the Commander in Chief and the Major General; which position it has ever since occupied.

Since the commencement of the present century, little has occurred in the history of the Cadets, demanding especial notice. Though it has had those fluctuations in its strength, numbers and prosperity, to which all such associations are subject, it has never failed to maintain an honorable position, and to be ready for any service to which it might be called. Indeed, in 1813, such was the reputation of

the corps, and so numerous were the applications for admissions to its ranks, that by a vote of the Company, the number of privates was limited to an hundred and twenty. In the last war, when Boston was threatened with invasion, in the summer of 1814, the Cadets were almost daily in arms during the months of August, September and October, having adopted an undress uniform of blue, for active service.* What had been the previous character of the corps, and the extent to which it had served as a school for military instruction and discipline, may be judged of by the fact, that at this critical period, 1814, of the officers of the Boston Brigade, then in commission, seventeen had been members of the Cadet Company. Of these, one was the Brigadier General, and six were Majors.

Since the war, the history of the Cadets, like that of the whole militia of the State, is the history of a struggle against suicidal legislation and that fickle public opinion, which has been ever ready to flatter and glorify the militia in the hour of danger, but to ridicule and neglect it on the return of safety and peace. In consequence of its rank as a divisionary corps, it has been less directly affected by legislation

* During this period the Commander of the Cadets, by invitation, made part of the Governor's military family, and was domesticated at his house.

than other companies; but in common with them, it has had to contend against the current of popular opinion, which from various causes has been adverse to a wise, thorough and efficient organization of the militia. It has always been able, however, to sustain itself both in numbers and character, and been ready to render to the Commanders in Chief that service, which it had especially in view in its organization, and which it has ever esteemed an honor and privilege to discharge. In consequence of this purpose, had in view at its organization, the Cadets have performed a greater amount of escort service, and frequently on occasions of deep and moving interest, than ever fell to the lot of any one corps. At the funerals of seven Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the Commonwealth, viz.: Oliver, Bowdoin, Hancock, Adams, Sumner, Sullivan and Eustis; on the occasions of the visits to this city of five Presidents of the United States, viz.: Washington, Adams, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Jackson; at the visit of Gen. La Fayette; at eulogies delivered in memory of Washington and Hamilton; at the executive celebration of the news of peace, in 1815; on numerous occasions when the Commander in Chief has attended brigade or division review; annually, with one exception, on the days of General Election,

and on the 4th of July, so long as there was a State Executive Celebration of that day,—on all these occasions the Independent Company of Cadets has been on duty, performing either the whole escort service, or acting as a guard of honor to the Guest of the State, or to the living person or the lifeless remains of the Commander in Chief. And in this long career of honorable service, the Company has but in three instances fallen short, in the slightest degree, of its duty, or of that punctuality and precision, which should mark military conduct—conduct in which, more than in any thing else, forms are the embodyment and manifestation of essential principles. On three occasions, first in 1812, again in 1828, and again in 1832, the Cadets have failed to be in readiness, to escort the Commander in Chief and other members of the Government, at the close of the service at the Old South Church, on Election Day. In the two former instances, an apology was immediately tendered, and an explanation of the cause of the delay made, by the Commander of the Company, which were considered satisfactory, and the matter overlooked. In the latter case, probably through inadvertence, no such apology or explanation was made; and in consequence, a court martial was ordered on the Commander of the

Cadets, whose sentence was "that he be reprimanded in General Orders." These three instances of failure will not be put down to the disadvantage of the Cadets, by any one who considers the great amount of escort service they have performed, and the indefiniteness as to time connected with this service on Election Day, necessarily leaving much of the movements to the discretion and judgment of the Commander of the corps. It is only surprising, that a failure of the kind has not oftener occurred. It is to be hoped, however, that these three instances will serve as perpetual lessons of caution, and be the last of the kind ever to be found on the Records of the Cadets.

The history of your corps, Gentlemen, a brief outline of which I have thus presented, is honorable to those, who from time to time have filled its ranks; exhibiting in them a sense of virtuous principle, a generous love of country, and a continued perseverance in military duty, even when that duty had ceased to be held in the importance and to receive the honor, which, in the judgment of comprehensive statesmen and wise citizens, ought ever to be attached to it. The century, through which it has existed, will long be memorable in the annals of the world; and your Company has witnessed changes of unsurpassed mag-

nitude and importance, has seen the beginning and progress of events, which have left a deep signature upon our country and upon the world. In its infancy it saw a young colony, (for it still might be considered young,) full of a spirit of loyalty and attachment to the mother country, ready to pour out its blood and treasure in defence against that country's hereditary enemy, as the hard fought fields of the old French war testify, yet even then harassed and kept back by the folly, which attempted, at the distance of three thousand miles, to legislate for a land whose circumstances were not understood, and whose true interests it was not the first object of that legislation to promote. It beheld the first and gradually increasing encroachments of that policy, which, not satisfied with dependence and attachment, sought to bind the fetters of servitude and submission upon the American Colonies. It witnessed the struggle, that for a long while went on in the breasts of the people, between the spirit of liberty and the hereditary sentiment of love and reverence to the land of their fathers; and at length, when forbearance was no longer a virtue, and resistance became a duty, it saw that spirit, which, when it burns in the breasts of an enlightened people, "can no more be kept down than the young oak of the forest, stretching with silent growth toward

heaven, can be kept down by a pack thread,"—it saw this spirit rise up with the majesty and might that are inherent in it, and with the calmness of determined resolution and indomitable energy, enter upon and persevere in that conflict, unparalleled for dignity and glory in the history of the world, which ended in the establishment of the country in independence and freedom. It saw a new star arise in the hemisphere of the nations, pale and feeble for a moment in its dawning light, but quickly shooting up to the zenith with beaming and resplendent rays. It has seen a small one become a thousand, and a little one a great nation. It has seen its country, released from the bondage of colonial dependence, move on its path "like a giant refreshed by repose;" and now, under the shadow of that country's greatness, and in the midst of its blessings, it has come up, on its centennial anniversary, to the temple of God, in grateful praise of that good Providence, which has distinguished the land with privileges, and in humble acknowledgement of those obligations of duty, which these privileges impose.

But the memories and associations, connected with this day, should not be reviewed as an indulgence and gratification of vanity, but as incentives to duty, to patriotic and honorable conduct. Our thoughts

turn naturally from the past, therefore, to the present and the future. The question comes up in the mind, "may the Institution which this day completes its century of existence, look forward to another?" The inquiry, "what are our duties as men and citizens; what are the respects in which we are to obey the injunctions of scripture, and "strengthen the things that remain;" what are the things we must strive to abolish, and what to reform, and what to perpetuate?" This inquiry presses upon the conscience and the heart. It embraces themes that are not to be discussed at the close of the hour. A few brief thoughts I may be permitted to throw out.

For myself, I belong to the party of the hopeful. I never look upon society, without having my mind at once pervaded with a deep conviction of the overruling providence of God. Through that providence, independently, to a great extent, of civil institutions and the operations of reason and conscience, does society seem to be governed. Through that providence, a secret and unseen web seems thrown around all, keeping them in their proper places, and carrying them forward, through the violence of their passions and the tumult of their contentions, to the great end of social happiness. "Men come forward and assume, with ease and content-

ment, their proper places. Like water, each finds his level; and like water, each rises when a vacuum is presented. Genius walks forward with confidence and occupies, without dispute, the station for which its great and noble nature was created, and mediocrity finds delight in the humble duties assigned it;" and thus, by the operation of natural laws, under any and all civil institutions, chaos is prevented from coming upon the social world, and darkness from brooding over the great deep of men's minds and hearts. But though thus hopeful and trustful, I cannot but feel, as every man must who watches passing events, that there is much of deep and even fearful interest in the present aspects and tendencies of society. Throughout the christian and civilized world, and in this country especially, it is an era of conflicting opinions, the struggle of principle and the war of party. Society is every where a discordant mass. Its old foundations are attacked and unsettled. A restless, inquisitive, dissatisfied spirit is spreading deeper and broader in the general mind,—a spirit which reveres nothing that time has hallowed, and approves nothing that time has established,—which would, and talks as if it were satisfied it could, remedy all evils, correct all abuses, make every man a God, and earth a heaven. And so rash,

irreverent and headstrong is this spirit of reform on the one hand, and so bigotted, tenacious and unyielding is conservatism on the other, that many feel that the social world is on the eve of a tremendous conflict between these antagonist principles,—a conflict from which fearful and disastrous issues must result. But, after all our fears, there is perhaps little to be apprehended. These parties can seldom come into direct and absolute conflict. The one is on the extreme right, and the other on the extreme left,—the great main body of society is between them; and that great main body, acted upon by these opposite forces, will steadily and gradually move forward in the middle, diagonal line of truth, of right, duty and happiness, preserving as much of the good, and remedying as many of the evils of society, as the weakness of man, his pride, passion, ignorance and selfishness will permit.

Among the subjects, that have occupied the investigating spirit of the age, none have attracted more attention, or excited more earnest inquiry and effort, than peace and war,—the means of preserving the one, and preventing the other. And in no respect has philanthropy rendered a more important service, than in what it has done to enlighten public opinion, and correct public sentiment upon this great topic.

No one now dares, or is disposed to defend war as having any good, or bringing any good in itself. It is felt to be the most unmitigated curse, that can fall upon a nation,—the only one almost, to which cannot be applied, sooner or later, the declaration of scripture, "Howbeit our God turned the curse into a blessing." The old arguments, by which it was attempted to sustain or defend it, are acknowledged to be futile. It is no longer thought to be necessary, like the hurricane and the tempest in the natural world, to purify the moral atmosphere, and sweep into its vortex of destruction the vicious and profligate. It is admitted, that where it makes way with one villain, it creates ten, and lets loose a moral pestilence upon society. It is no longer thought to be useful in carrying off the excess of population, thus making room for virtuous industry to gain its bread; for it is found that during the wars of Bonaparte, the ratio of population increased in Europe, the demand for soldiers operating as a premium on their supply.* It is no longer encircled with glory. In all its scenes and influences, from the field of blood and carnage, where it stalks a demon of wrath and fury, to the far off cottage, where sits the solitary wife or mother, mourning the loss of husband or

* Fox's Lecture on War.

son, it is found to be replete with evil and wo. An autumn has fallen upon its red laurels. No individual would approve, and no nation, where the voice of the people has any sway, would now engage in war, save as the last security, and in defence of the dearest and most valuable interests. But may a nation engage in it even for these? May it engage in it even for purposes of self-defence, and in resistance to any measure of aggression and wrong? It has been contended that it may not. The doctrine of the wrongfulness of any resistance or self-defence, in an individual or a nation, has been set up. The only evil to be apprehended from this doctrine is the injury, which, should it prevail to any great extent, it may do the cause it is intended to promote, through the reaction which always takes place, whenever public opinion, the public conscience, if I may use the expression, has been overstrained, carried beyond the mark of truth. This theory of nonresistance, however, cannot be considered as prevailing to any great extent. It finds little support from the authority of scripture, the deductions of reason, or the instinctive teachings of human nature. It is obvious, that if our Saviour, in the declaration, "I say unto you resist not evil," so often quoted on this subject, had intended to indicate, not the spirit of

meekness, forbearance and long suffering that should dwell in the breasts of his disciples, but something far beyond this; to lay down an absolute and unbending principle, that should never be swerved from in the last extremity, he would have illustrated it by different and stronger instances than those, which he brings forward. Instead of saying, "if a man make thee walk with him one mile, go with him twain; if he would have thy cloak, let him have thy coat also," he would have said, "if a man seek to rob thy person, burn thy dwelling, murder thy wife, thy children, thyself, resist not; let him do it." The doctrine finds little support from the deductions of reason; for no plausibility of argument, no ingenuity of moral reasoning, can give force and practical authority to a principle, in such direct conflict with that instinct of self-preservation, which God has implanted, and made quick and powerful in the breast of every creature. The results to which this theory leads, if fully carried out, also make against it. For if the doctrine of nonresistance be true, the no-government doctrine is also true; and the absurdities, which some have put forth upon this topic, though ridiculed and denied by some of the nonresistants, are yet legitimate consequences from their theory. For if the main practical argument, on which the doctrine

of nonresistance is attempted to be sustained, be correct,—viz. "make no defence, offer no resistance and be not prepared for any, and then no attack will be made, aggression will cease,"—it is clear that the reasoning is equally applicable to government, and runs thus,—"make no laws, inflict no punishments, do not imprison the thief, nor make the murderer forfeit life for life, and crime will cease,—establish no government, and there will be no need of government." In short, the whole reasoning upon both points resolves itself into this,—"let all men do as they please, and they will do right,"—a doctrine that might be true, were it not for the slight circumstance that human nature has passions, and the world temptations, that excite and inflame them.

But though this doctrine of nonresistance cannot be said to prevail to any great extent, as a settled conviction and principle of action, the discussions, the inquiries, that have been pursued upon the subject, have not been without their influence upon the public mind. In these discussions, all the weapons of argument, sophistry, ridicule and satire have been used against any military organization, or discipline in the community; the effect of which has been to produce a state of public opinion, that has had an unfavorable influence upon legislation, and led to a series of

enactments, which have gradually, and step by step, diminished this organization and relaxed this discipline, and served to take from the whole thing the respectability and importance, which ought to be attached to it. The Legislature have sometimes almost admitted, that the whole thing was ridiculous and unnecessary. At least, the tendency of their legislation has been to encourage the idea, that militia service is a matter, which every citizen must necessarily wish to get rid of, a service which it would be almost right for him to refuse to perform, which he ought not to be expected to perform without being paid for it. Whereas the idea, that ought to prevail in a community like ours, should be that it is a high civil duty, which every man owes to his country, and which, at a certain period of his life and for a requisite term, he ought to consider it incumbent upon him and honorable in him to discharge.

It was my purpose, originally, to have reviewed the military legislation of the State, and presented, at some length, considerations which, it seems to me, should have weight with the public mind, and lead to wiser and more efficient measures. But I have not time for this, and it is so apart from my usual topics of thought and investigation, that it would be arrogance in me to attempt it. I can only, in conclu-

sion, urge those, who already feel these considerations, to be faithful in doing what they can to sustain, elevate, and dignify the militia, the citizen soldiery, the great national guard of our peace and our liberties.

Gentlemen of the Cadets! I urge this, especially and strongly, upon you. "In our country," said that immortal man, who in his own person exhibited the most illustrious example, the world has ever seen, of that union of which he spoke, "in our country, the only permanent force is derived from the union of the characters of the citizen and the soldier. Every man who feels the value of civil liberty and who possesses any thing worth protecting, owes a part of his time and attention to military concerns." Let this union be conspicuous in your characters, in your corps. Its great elements and requisites *are piety and public spirit*, a reverence of God and a love of country. Smile not at the first. Think not I am speaking merely from my profession, when I say, that the foundation of a good citizen, a good patriot, a good soldier is piety to his God. I am but uttering the voice of history and human experience. These teach, that no nation has become permanently great, except as the sentiment of piety has burned in the breasts of its people, and been embodied in its institutions; and if

this sentiment burn in our breasts, be incorporated into our institutions and guide our policy, then will our country conquer and bless the world; conquer it by justice incorruptible, by love universal; conquer the mind by diffusing the lights of true religion and divine principles of free government, by holding forth to every nation of the earth a participation in these great blessings,—blessings in which the best interests of man are bound up. Let it burn in your hearts; and let there glow with it that love of country, which has its foundation in nature, in the charities and endearing bonds of social life,—that sentiment which has operated with tremendous force in all ages and nations, and which, if it have force any where, should have it in the breast of the American freeman, making him watchful of evey danger, which at home, or from abroad, threatens his country, faithful in every duty, ready for any sacrifice, its liberty, its peace, its prosperity may demand. These were the principles of our fathers, the elements that formed their characters. They knew no other sentiments. They awoke with them every morning, they carried them through all the business of the day, nor parted with them but in the oblivion of sleep. Through these they triumphed over the obstacles of nature, and the craft and selfishness of foreign policy. Let *us* cher-

ish them, and we are safe. Let them cease to actuate us, and the guard of every thing dear to us is gone. Our laws and charters, our bills of rights and parchment securities will be "like the Sibyl's leaves, to be blown away by some demagogues breath."

Gentlemen! let these principles distinguish your corps, and its motto will be fulfilled; it will "point the way" to duty and glory.

ROLL.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF CADETS,

OCTOBER 19, 1841.

*Lieut. Col. DAVID S. GREENOUGH, *Commander.*
*Maj. THOMAS HUGHES, *Lieutenant.*
*Maj. SAMUEL N. GREENE, *Ensign.*
*Capt. CHRISTOPHER C. CHADWICK, *Adjutant.*
*Rev. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, *Chaplain.*
JOHN C. WARREN, M. D. &c., *Surgeon.*
*WILLIAM J. DALE, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon.*

Francis Sumner, *Orderly Sergeant and Clerk.*
*Henry Hughes, *Second Sergeant.*
*Nelson P. Angell, *Third Sergeant.*
*Franklin D. Williams, *Fourth Sergeant.*
*Luke Harrington, Jr., *Fifth Sergeant.*

Joseph Grafton, Jr., *First Corporal.*
*John Lamson, Jr., *Second Corporal.*
*Nathaniel H. Henchman, *Third Corporal.*
*J. Frazier Head, *Fourth Corporal.*

PRIVATES.

*Samuel Bradstreet,
*Charles R. Bond,
*James H. Blake,
*William J. Bellows,
*Amos R. Binney,
Loammi Baldwin,
S. G. Barstow,
Benjamin Blagge,
Frederick T. Bush,
John C. Blackler,
Henry Bradlee,
*G. Inman Cunningham,
*George F. Cook,
*A. W. Conant,
*George Winthrop Coffin,
*John Theodore Clark,

F. W. S. Coolidge,
William C. Codman,
Frederick W. Cooke,
*Ebenezer Deane,
*George Thomas Devereux,
Benjamin Homer Dixon,
Fitz Eugene Dixon,
T. H. Dixon,
*Charles Everett, Jr.
*Henry W. Fiske,
*Phineas Stearns Fisk,
*J. Tucker Fisher,
*Charles F. Foster,
Andrew Foster,
*S. Hervey Gibson,
*A. C. Gale,
*George Hughes,
Henry B. Humphrey,
D. Waldo Higginson,
John Glover Hooper,
Dudley Hall,
*John Jeffries, Jr.
Horace Keating,
*George Lombard,
*Charles T. Murdoch,
John Murdoch,
*Moses Bradstreet Moody,
*George D. Munroe,
John Newell,
Samuel S. Osgood,
James G. Pearson,
Parker H. Pierce, Jr.
William T. Reynolds,
*D. Waldo Salisbury,
R. C. Stilwell,
Thomas Shimmin,
Edward Seager,
Meredith Amory Sullivan,
*Samuel Cooper Thacher,
*Jonas White Thaxter,
*Stephen E. Teschmacker,
*John F. Thatcher,
*James Lloyd Wellington,
*Moses Williams Weld,
*Henry W. Wolcott,
*Charles W. Welch,
Theophilus W. Walker,
Wilson J. Welsh.

* Present at Parade, on Centennial Anniversary.

[EXTRACT FROM THE RECORDS.]

BOSTON, OCT. 19TH, 1841.

Pursuant to Division and Company Orders, the Corps assembled at their Armory this day, at 9, A. M., in uniform complete, to celebrate their Centennial Anniversary. The weather was remarkably pleasant, for this season of the year. At 11, A. M., the Corps were reviewed in Faneuil Hall, by Major General Howe, accompanied by his staff, and immediately afterwards marched from the Hall, through the principal streets of the City, to the State House.

At 12½ o'clock a procession was formed and escorted by the Company, in the following order, through Beacon and Tremont Streets, to the Church in Brattle Square.

Aid, Thomas C. A. Dexter.	Chief Marshal, Col. Joseph H. Adams.	Aid, James Freeman.
Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Codman.	Orator of the Day, Rev. Sam'l K. Lothrop.	Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Sharp.
Col. Train.	His Excellency the Governor, and Adj. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.	Col. Richardson.

Major General First Division, and Suite.
Brigadier General and Suite.
Officers of Army and Navy.
Foreign Consuls.
Officers of Salem Independent Cadets.
Officers of Boston Light Infantry.
Past Officers of Independent Company of Cadets.
Past Members of do. do. do.
Other invited Guests.
Marshals.

The following Order of Performance was observed at the Church.

PRELUDE, on the Organ. Mr. George Hews, Organist.
VOLUNTARY, by the Brigade Band.
PRAYER, by the Rev. Dr. Codman.
ANTHEM.
ADDRESS, by the Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop.
PRAYER, by the Rev. Dr. Sharp.
HYMN.
BENEDICTION.

The services were of a highly interesting character, and were listened to with great attention, by a numerous audience. The procession, escorted by the Company, returned to the State House, through Tremont and Park Streets.

At 5, P. M., the Company received their guests at the Tremont House, and a pleasant hour was passed in exchanging the congratulations of the day. At 6½ o'clock they sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served in the best style, and which for some time received their undivided attention. After the cloth was removed, these regular Toasts were given:—

1. The occasion,—The *star* which rose on the 19th of October, 1741: May another century find its lustre undimmed, and the ardor of its followers unimpaired.

2. The President of the United States.

3. His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts: He commands the civil and military force of the Commonwealth; but it is a higher honor, that he commands their profound respect, confidence and regard.

4. The Orator of the day: Orpheus of old was content by music to move the stones and trees. Our orator, by his eloquence, has moved the I. C. C. (icy sea.)

5. The Army and Navy: The twin luminaries from which the stars of our country derive their lustre.

6. The Adjutant General: His long public services, his untiring diligence, his unceasing efforts in the cause of the militia, have endeared him to every friend of fidelity, of honor, and of patriotism.

7. The Judiciary of Massachusetts: Distinguished alike for talent, sound learning and unyielding integrity.

8. The Past Officers and Members of the Cadets: By their interest in our success, manifested in the truest spirit of liberality and kindness, we are stimulated to new exertions. With the aid of such friends, our *standard* of military excellence can never be lowered, and our interest in the Corps can never *flag*.

9. The Reverend Clergy: They will be found faithful sentinels on their watch towers, to guard from foreign or domestic foes the sacred treasures committed to their charge.

10. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at the port of Boston: whose brilliant wit and talents do honor to the name of *Grattan*.

11. The Salem Independent Cadets: Though seldom *in camp*, yet always upon duty *intent*.

12. The Boston Light Infantry: May the only rivalry between us be to "*point the way*" in an "*honorable life*."

13. The memory of Shirley and Bowdoin: The founder and the restorer of the Corps.

Among the guests present were the following gentlemen, most of them past officers or members of the Cadets.

His Excellency Gov. Davis,		Maj. Gen. Appleton Howe,	1st Div. M.M.
Adj. Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn,		Lt. Col. Eben'r W. Stone,	
Lt. Col. Enoch Train,	Aids to	Maj. George M. Thacher,	
Lt. Col. Richardson,	His Ex.	Maj. Thomas C. Webb,	

Lt. Col. Newell A. Thompson,
Maj. Samuel F. Train,
Hon. T. C. Grattan, Brit. Consul.
Don A.G. de Vega, Span. Consul.
Capt. J. B. Magruder, U. S. Artil.
Maj. Whitney, Missi. M.
Capt. Wm. Dehon, } Boston
Lieut. Loring, } Light Infantry.
Capt. Lt. J. S. Williams, } Salem
Lieut. Ferguson, } Indpen't Cadets.
Hon. Judge P. O. Thacher,
Rev. Dr. John G. Palfrey,
Rev. Dr. John Codman,
Rev. Dr. Daniel Sharp,
Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop,
Col. Joseph H. Adams,
Col. Thomas C. Amory,
Col. John M. Fessenden,
Col. Henderson Inches, Jr.
Col. James Sullivan Amory,
Maj. Joseph Tilden,
Maj. David Sears,
Maj. John Gray Rogers,
Maj. Peter C. Brooks, Jr.
Maj. George W. Pratt,
Maj. James H. Blake,
Capt. George Watson,
Robert G. Shaw, Esq.
Ebenezer Chadwick, Esq.
Charles White, Esq.
William Shimmin, Esq.
Samuel F. Coolidge, Esq.
Benjamin Tyler Reed, Esq.
Joseph Head, Esq.
T. Wetmore, Esq.
D. W. Child, Esq.
Franklin Haven, Esq.
B. D. Greene, Esq.
Prof. Webster, of Harv'd Univer.
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.
J. Eveleth, Esq. Sheriff of Suffolk.
Ivers J. Austin, Esq.
J. H. Wolcott, Esq.
John Henry Gray, Esq.
J. Porter Wheeler, Esq.
James W. Andrews, Esq.
James Freeman, Esq.
Joseph H. Adams, Jr., Esq.
Henry Rice, Jr., Esq.
John D. Bates, Esq.
John E. Thayer, Esq.
J. G. Torrey, Esq.
N. J. Deblois, Esq.
Samuel Hooper, Esq.
J. M. Brown, Esq.
Charles J. Hunt, Esq.
George Hughes, Esq.
T. C. Amory Dexter, Esq.
Mace Tisdale, Jr., Esq.

PAST OFFICERS

OF

INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF CADETS.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Samuel Bradford,
Simon Elliot,
Joseph May,
Thomas Handasyde Perkins,
Arnold Welles,
John Trecothick Apthorp,
John Williams,
George G. Lee,
David Stoddard Greenough,
Henry Newman Rogers,
Joseph H. Adams,
Harrison Gray Otis, Jr.
Thomas Coffin Amory,
Henry Felt Baker,
Grenville Temple Winthrop,
John Milton Fessenden,
Henderson Inches, Jr.
Charles Russell Lowell,
James Sullivan Amory.

First Majors.

William Scollay,
Simon Elliot,
Joseph May,
Thomas H. Perkins,
Joseph Chapman,
Joseph H. Peirce,
William Sullivan,
George G. Lee,
David S. Greenough,
Henry N. Rogers,
David Sears,
James F. Baldwin,
Samuel Dexter Ward,
Harrison Gray Otis, Jr.
Marshall B. Spring,
John Gray Rogers,
Ignatius Sargent,
Peter Chardon Brooks, Jr.
Jonathan Amory, Jr.
Henderson Inches, Jr.
Edward T. Griswold,
James H. Blake,
James S. Amory,
David S. Greenough.

PAST OFFICERS

OF

INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF CADETS.

Second Majors.

Samuel Cabot,
Simon Elliot,
Joseph May,
Thomas H. Perkins,
Joseph Chapman,
Judah Hays,
Thomas Brewer,
Joseph Tilden,
Benjamin F. Bourne,
David S. Greenough,
Henry N. Rogers,
David Sears,
James F. Baldwin,
Joseph H. Adams,
Harrison Gray Otis, Jr.
Thomas Amory Dexter,
Thomas Coffin Amory,
George W. Sturgis,
Peter C. Brooks, Jr.
John Rogers,
George Williams Pratt,
George Barrett,
James H. Blake,
Oliver Brewster,
David S. Greenough,
Thomas Hughes.

Adjutants.

Martin Brimmer Sohier,
Joseph May,
Jacob Eustis,
Joseph Chapman,
Judah Hays,
William Furness,
George Watson,
Samuel May,
Lewis Glover,
Thomas Aspinwall,
Henry N. Rogers,
John Frazier Head,
David Sears,
James F. Baldwin,
Joseph H. Adams,
Samuel Dexter Ward,
Thomas Amory Dexter,
Thomas Coffin Amory,
John Gray Rogers,
Henry Felt Baker,
John Rogers,
Jonathan Amory, Jr.
Grenville Temple Winthrop,
Henry Winthrop Sargent,
Edward T. Griswold,
David Stoddard Greenough,
Joseph Murdoch,
Joseph H. Foster,
Samuel N. Greene.

HECKMAN
INDERY INC.
JAN 97
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962